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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Ebbitt House and Willard's Hotel. Now and then a man refers to "the crime of 1873," but those who do are the objects of general pity.

Every time a half dozen Democrats of any prominence meet and Mr. Bryan not present conspiracy against him is an-

Mayor Taggart should issue a letter con demning the grand jury for attempting to njure the fair fame of the city by indicting his friends.

The Rev. Sheldon seems to think he advancing new ideas when he urges honest politics and denounces tax dodging. These are very old themes in daily news-

Philadelphia papers record a surgical operation at a hospital in that city as result of which the patient will hereafter talk and eat with a silver jaw. A certain Democratic candidate for President has been doing this for years.

Having been silent for ten days, Mr Bryan's friends announce that he can stand it no longer. In his projected tour he will take in South Dakota in the hope of helping Senator Pettigrew, who needs a friend more than any other man in the country.

Porto Rican advocates promise us a perod of educating. That is right; but their educating the educators should no assume that they are dealing with the utterly ignorant and thus disgust intelligent men with such puerile chatter as that 15 per cent. duty will protect anybody.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and Senator Hanna have located the hostility to the Porto Rican tariff bill in northern Indiana and northern Illinois. If they will consult the senators from Minnesota, Michigan, North Dakota and Wisconsin they will find the field much larger than they see it in Wash-

St. George is the tutelary saint of England, the distinguishing flag of the British navy being called Saint George's ensign. His day as it is known in England falls on 'April 23, but from the way the English people are preparing to wear the shamrock it looks as if St. George's day and St. Patrick's day will be celebrated together this year.

Secretary Root's statement regarding the situation and prospects in Cuba is very encouraging, coming from a person of his keen observation and conservative temper He is evidently very favorably impressed by the results of American administration in Cuba and with the prospect of the early establishment of stable government by the Cubans themselves.

Of all the men in New York that Tam- | The advantage of a coal road, constructed, many would destroy, Controller Coler, whom it elected to office in 1897, is the one. He was an unknown man from Brooklyn. As soon as he took office he began to check Tammany's schemes of plunder. Of late he has been making addresses against Tammany's methods, and the Republican Legislature has been passing the bills suggested by him to prevent the plunder of the city.

A well-informed man in Washington expresses the opinion that the British government will agree to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as amended by the Senate for the reason that it can make no difference to Great Britain, and that it is better to have the Americans proceed with the construction of the canal by British consent than to be ignored by having the Americans begin construction without its consent. There

One of the first steps taken by the government after the acquisition of Porto Rico was to extend the United States navigation laws to the island. As a result of that all trade between Porto Rico and the United States, which had previously taken place in ships of any nationality, was confined to American ships. In other words. Porto Rico was placed on the footing of a State or Territory of the United States, matter of a tariff it is proposed to treat the island as a foreign country. This is making fish of it one day and flesh the next. The solution of the problem is the way of "plain duty," viz., free trade

A bill of great importance is that intro-Senator Cullom extending the the Interstate-commerce so that it can enforce its decisions. So little interest, however, is taken measure that Mr. Cullom has not able to secure a quorum of the interstate-commerce committee of the Senate it. The threat to report the bill has led to the appointment of three Fridays for hearings on it. At present the Interstate Commission serves no other purpose than to give publicity to the irregularities of railroads. That is of some value, is a very inadequate power. The framers have power to enforce its decisions. It commercial conditions, nor could they

against all others engaged in the same business. This is most important, since such discrimination must be the great promoter of combinations known as trusts. Consequently, in a sense, Senator Cullom's bill is an anti-trust measure

in 1781 and the Massachusetts Bank and A VAIN DELUSION. the Bank of New York in 1784. It is be-Quite a number of papers make haste to lieved these were the only two corporadeclare that the passage of the currency tions for business purposes in the United bill eliminated the silver issue from the States when the Constitution was adopted. next campaign to an extent that it can-In those days there were no railroads, no not be revived until there shall be a change telegraphs, no manufacturing, mining or in the make-up of the majority in the Senbusiness corporations. The first railroad ate. This seems absurd not only to Repubconstructed in the United States was the licans, but to those gold Democrats who Baltimore & Ohio, of which twenty-three met in this city a few evenings ago. So long as one of the leading parties which than forty years after the adoption of the polls a large vote and hopes to elect its Constitution. It is not surprising that the candidate for President declares in favor framers of the Constitution made no proof the free and independent coinage of vision for a condition which they could silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 there is life not possibly foresee. The multiplication of enough in the issue to make it a danger. corporations in recent years and the or at least a menace. The silverites forced growth of their wealth and power is one the issue upon the country in 1896. Mr. of the most remarkable things in history Bryan has declared again and again that They have become a great and important he will not cease championing the issue factor in the development and progress that has given him all his prominence unof civilization, but they have also become til it shall become an accomplished fact. source of some abuses and evils which Let it be supposed, for the sake of argushould be controlled and abated. Recent ment, that Mr. Bryan should be elected decisions of the Supreme Court show that upon the Chicago platform, including the under the Constitution as it now is this declaration in favor of free and independcannot be done effectually by Congress, if indeed it can be by the Nation and the ent coinage. The platform is a pledge, and the party could not, if it would, ignore the pledge if it were successful at the polls of power is needed, and that is what the proposed amendment gives. It is brief, Even if discussion of the silver question comprehensive and explicit, broad enough were avoided as much as possible in the to cover the whole ground, and directly campaign, that would not change the situto the point. If adopted Congress could ation. To put it in the platform to draw pass an effective anti-trust law against votes with the tacit understanding that which no constitutional objection would 16 to 1 is simply a device to delude voters lie, and, in connection with the States, it would be a shameless piece of trickery could exercise complete control of which even Mr. Bryan's party would monopolies and combinations of every not be guilty. The certain result of Mr.

Bryan's election would be that every sil-

ver organ would declare that the country

demanded free and independent coinage of

silver dollars. A crusade against sound

ought to be carried out, but it is not new.

Thirty years ago, when Hon. John Caven

was mayor of Indianapolis, his two pet

schemes (they were his hobbies then), were

the construction of a belt railroad and a

coal road to supply Indianapolis with cheap

fuel. He was the father of the Belt road

and the originator and promoter of the

plan by which the city lent its credit to the

completion of the enterprise. There were

those who opposed the project from the

beginning and fought it at every step, but

it was carried through and has been of un-

told advantage to the city. The coal road

project passed through various stages of

preliminary agitation and inciplent action.

but did not mature and was finally dropped.

If it had been carried through no one can

it as yet undiscovered. There is no other

one consummation or achievement as de-

sirable for Indianapolis as an abundant

supply of cheap fuel for manufacturing.

or at least controlled by local capital, would

be that it could be operated perpetually in

the single end of furnishing cheap fuel.

There are several railroads from the city

penetrating the coal fields, but they are

parts of different systems and are not oper-

ated with reference to local interests. An

independent coal road would, it is believed,

be a paying enterprise, and a check on the

other roads besides. Controlled by Indian-

apolis capital, it could be made immensely

beneficial to the city. The time is not far

distant when some of the manufactories

now located in the gas belt will be looking

for new locations. This city already offers

great advantages, but if it could offer the

additional one of an independent coal road,

pledged to be operated perpetually in the

interest of local manufactories, it would

easily outrank all other Western cities as

a desirable point for manufacturing indus-

tries. The undertaking is the most impor-

tant thing in sight for the city, and the

time is ripe for our commercial organiza-

AN IMPORTANT MEASURE.

the laws of the United States.

In view of present and prospective condi-

tions the need of such an amendment

obvious. At present the Constitution con-

tions to take it up.

the interest of Indianapolis alone and to

had repudiated the gold standard

heresy to the front.

money would be begun at once, and Mr. The Manila correspondent of the New Bryan, to keep his pledge, would demand York Evening Post, who generally treats the repeal of the currency legislation estab-Philippine matters intelligently and fairly lishing the gold standard, and a new and says that great harm is being done among vigorous crusade would be organized to the Filipinos by the impression that the capture the Senate to the end that the United States government is going to back silver heresy, of which Mr. Bryan is the up the papal legate. Archbishop Chapelle, exponent, should be given the force of law. in continuing the work of the monastic Silver will be an issue, causing more or orders in the islands. The hatred enterless trouble until the Democratic party tained by the Filipinos against these orders, sees fit to drop it. It may not be made as not towards the Catholic Church in general prominent as it was ir 1896, indeed, it can but towards the friars, is intense, and un less they are soon disabused of the idea parties makes it an issue the triumph of that the United States intends to favor that party would bring the same dangerous the orders a new rebellion may spring up. The correspondent thinks the time has come when this government should pro-A COAL ROAD FOR THE CITY. claim the American principle that no re-From an item in the railroad column of ligious system of any kind will be imposed vesterday's Journal it appears that some upon the people of the islands by the force of our business men are discussing the of government or its agents, and that project of an independent coal road from neither priest nor missionary, Protestant or this city to the Indiana coal fields, to b Roman Catholic, will be backed in his work operated and managed with the sole view by the rifles of American soldiers. If the of furnishing cheap fuel for manufacturing Filipinos understood the American Conpurposes. The suggestion is a good one and stitution and American methods they

that has ever been proposed to the

tures for ratification

stitution, and it should be adopted by Con-

gress and submitted to the state legisla-

Con-

clear. There are great advantages in a written gives less to quibble over. The British Constitution is as well established as that of the United States, but it is never construed tent Parliament may not change at will. bility of the British Constitution. The plain tell how much further the manufacturing | terms of a written constitution may not be ad- | violated, but it should always be construed in favor of growth, progress and sovmade great progress, but they might have ereignty. When the war in South Africa is ended there will be no speech-making or factures are concerned, and hereafter they may or may not be done under the Constimust rely on coal or some substitute for tution. The government will simply go ahead and do things.

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Home-Grown Nerve. "Jabbs is a self-made man." "Yes: the way in which he brags about him-

The Raggedy Pup. "What an aristocratic air Mrs. Slimslam" French poodle has?" "Yes, he looks as if moths had been eating

The Delayed Departure. "How about this 'open door' policy?"

"It's all right for the woman just going away her sealskin coat; but it's awful for the woman on the top step with no wraps on."

Too Deep for Her. "Not two lumps of sugar, Tommy; the paper says sugar may go up."

more, an' that'll make 'em keep th' price down." A Preservative Symbol. "Do you believe in the horseshoe as a good-

"But, ma, if I eat more, then folks'll sell

"Don't I? I was engaged to one of thes nappy black-eyed girls once, and she threw me over because I wore a horseshoe scarfpin."

Journalism.

First Lady-Hasn't that clergyman got h daily paper out yet? Second Lady-I believe not. First Lady-Isn't he pokey! Why, you remember, we got ready for our woman's edition

in less than three months. The following amendment to the Consti-War and the Survival of the Fittest. tution of the United States has been intro To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: duced in the House by Representative Ray. Are not the remarks of President Jordan

of New York, chairman of the judiciary on the destructiveness of war as concerns committee and of a special subcommittee the survival of the fittest a little too sweeping? Were not the immediate effects of the Article 16. The Congress shall have pow- Napoleonic wars, as well as their remote er to regulate and repress monopolies and consequences on the manhood of France, combinations; to create and dissolve coran unusual rather than a common result porations and dispose of their property; to make all laws necessary and proper for the of wars in general? The French revolution execution of the foregoing powers. Such and the wars growing out of it drained, powers may be exercised by the several and, for the most part, sacrificed the best States in any manner not in conflict with blood of the nation for a generation; hence Among all the amendments to the Consti- | the element of time, the magnitude of "The Reign of Terror" and the preceding optution that have been proposed in recent pressions of peace go far to account for the years the Journal believes this the best

the peace of the Bourbons what hope or

The general conclusion is that the revolu-

scope was there for the fittest in France?

tion and the wars it caused are worth all tains no provision regarding the creation or they cost to Europe, if France has suffered control of corporations or trusts. They somewhat for her tame submission Bourbon rule for generations. can only be reached in an indirect way un-However, a more reasonable estimate of der the provision giving Congress power he consequences to the survival of the fittest can be formulated and established to regulate interstate commerce, and this by considering the effects of the civil war on the vitality of our Nation. I here merely note Presidents Grant, Hayes, Garfield Harrison and McKinley as a few of the of the Constitution did not foresee present otably active participants and survivors of that war. Then consider the leaders in the law and on the bench, in the Senate have been expected to. When the Constiad doubt if railroad corporations dis- tution was framed there were not more and the House, and in the world of finance,

in the United States, and such a thing as | since the war who were soldiers in that frightful conflict. Count, if you can-so a trust or combination in restraint of trade ultitudinous is their number-their sons or competition was unheard of. In colonial that served in the war with Spain and are now fighting for "old glory" in the Philipimes there was not a single corporation pines, and then say if you can, justly, that for business purposes in America. The this Nation lost in manhood in its battle for freedom and human rights. Bank of North America was incorporated

A just war is a great searcher out and intensifier of character. If anything will pull a man out of himself manfully to serve his fellows and his country in peace as well as in war it is to fight for both long and well as a volunteer. Of course, a just war can only occasionally happen to correct and purify a corrupt and oppressive reign of peace, for it is usually in times of long peace that human selfishness luxuriates

like a green bay tree, That many of the fittest were taken in the last war we all know to our great sorrow, but ordinarily many who survive are fitted better for the victories of peace. Many lack opportunities in times of peace to rise and display their full powers for great achievements. It is only necessary to nention Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, of the army, Lincoln, Stanton and Morton in the state, and then leave to others to add those immediately known to them who found themselves, by means of the civil war, to the great advantage of themselves and of the Nation

WILLIAM HENRY POTTER. Indianapolis, March 16.

## THE PORTO RICAN QUESTION.

Warning to Congressmen that the People Understand the Issue.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: As far as I have been able to ascertain the sentiment of the Republican party in this community, and I have been at con-States combined. A new and express grant | siderable pains to do this, the attitude of the Journal on the Porto Rican tariff question is strongly commended. The Republican party has never been so thoroughly united in its opposition against a measure as against this pending Porto Rican tariff

> Our congressmen are evidently hugging the delusion that the people do not understand this question, and that when they do understand the question all opposition will subside. Fatal delusion! The metropolitan and the rural journals, as well as a large majority of the Republican party, understand the question as fully as the average congressman, and the congressman who persists in his course of opposition to a very large majority of his party may and in the day of reckoning. shortly come, that the people do understand this question. Let our Republican on this question, and then all will be well If an error has been committed the party alone will be responsible, and not the individual congressman. S. B. BESHORE. Marion, Ind., March 16.

. A Defense of the Bill. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: As a rule, the average mind, with al the reading and thinking it is able to do. is wholly unable to understand why there is such a hue and cry about the Porto Rican bill. It understands that a correct and proper interpretation and construction of the Constitution demands good and inhibits bad legislation. With the very best information it has obtained of the condition of the people of Porto Rico. it would seem that they need schoolhouses, roads and other material improvements badly, and as the purpose of the Porto Rican bill is to furnish revenue for that purpose, it does seem to be good legislation in that particular. It also stands that the people of every portion of our country are required to pay the expenses of their own political dominion of the country, as well as their proportion of the revenue to support the general government, and can see no reason why the Porto Ricans should be made an exception. Here in Indiana we are reguired to pay our taxes for the purpose of defraying our State and other municiforts of the new Philippine commission pal expenses, on the actual cash value of every cent's worth of our property, as should be to make this matter perfectly well as our share of the expenses of the general government, and our courts hold that it is right. For the Porto Ricans to pay their municipal taxes on the cash value of the property they sell to and buy of the other portions of the country is certainly no greater hardship. To call it a tariff sounds unpleasant, but as the average mind understands tariff it is no such law. To such a mind, it is simply a local the same as the taxes are that are paid for every municipal division of our

> Porto Rican bill will prove a failure. WM. H. TRAMMEL. Huntington, Ind., March 16. ABOUT INDIANAPOLIS.

country. Thus, wherein the people of Porto

Rico are discriminated against, or the bad

precedent such a law would set, the com-

mon mind, in its honesty, fails to see. I

have seen and talked with a great many

to think the Porto Rican bill, if enacted

am a Republican and believe in honest.

a mountain of wrong out of

Some of the Things Noted by an Observant Traveler.

The Four Hundred. Indianapolis is one of the to-date American cities, handsome and healthy, and in the snarpest imaginable contrast to its nearest neighbors. Cincinnati and Louisville, that are old-fashioned, smoke-andsoot begrimed, and intolerably slothful in comparison. Indianapolis is climatically discernible and clean. Next to Detroit, it is the best-paved and systematically cleaned city in the United States. Asphalt and macadam have been employed lavishly and pessimistic property owners are wont to howl, but the result of the commendable municipal activity is that Indianapolis is strikingly like Washington, after which it is patterned. Tax squealers are characteristic of every city, and not without cause nine times out of ten, but not so in the Hoosier capital, which has something to show for public expenditure, unlike continuously euchered Chicago, St. Louis Cleveland and other cities, whose rodent municipalities keep only their treasuries clean. Indianapolis has a healthy and lively look all over and bears inspection. The population is now very near the 200,000 total. I never ride into or through Indianapolis that I do not marvel over its network of

railway street crossings at grade, and struggle to decipher the future of the Hoosier capital city in that direction. The frequency of fatal accidents there is as great as in Chicago before the elevating of the tracks here began. Indeed, on the very day of my passage through Indianapolis this trip a train on one of the roads made sausage of a trapped team and driver, and the present situation of affairs cannot continue much longer without riotous protest on the part of the public. Indianapolis is one of the railroad hubs of the West. and its comparatively new union station is one of the handsomest in America, albeit is already proving inadequate-the slightest crowd or convention congesting the premises intolerably for the time being. It seems very strange that the growth of Indianapolis and its railway system was not farther foreseen when the present structure was built, some ten years ago. It has been suggested that the only way out of the ordeal there is to abandon the existing union station, selling the site and structure to some city concern, and establish a twentieth-century union railway depot on the outskirts of the city, to be reached by elevated or depressed tracks. thus abolishing the grade-crossing juggernaut for all time. This, however, is rather a flighty or visionary idea in the premises. The railroads have Indianapolis so com-

in the sorry situation at Indianapolis. Jeffersonian Precedent.

letely enmeshed in their network of main

lines, sidings, branches and yards that any

change whatsoever is going to demoralize

existing things incomprehensibly, and

where such rabid rivalry and acute jeal-

ousy obtains it is going to be a multitude

Salt Lake Tribune. Professor Schurman says the government of the Philippines will closely resemble that outlined by President Jefferson for the te in favor of one or more parties than two or three business corporations commerce and the industries of the Nation calling Jefferson an old-time imperialist?

MUCH WORK NECESSARY would have been no California in the

TREASURY OFFICIALS BUSY CARRY-ING OUT NEW FINANCIAL LAW.

Application for Exchange of Old Bonds for Two Per Cents. Already Amount to \$27,000,000.

WASHINGTON, March 16.-The officials of the treasury are overrun with work as a result of the passage of the new financial bill, which involves the funding of the old long-term bonds into new gold bonds bearing 2 per cent. interest. The applications for the exchange of old bonds for the new up to the time of closing the department to-day amounted to about \$27,000,000, all but \$3,000,000 coming from national banks. The clerical force in the office of the controller of the currency is busy examining applications for authority to establish national banks under the new law. Very many of these come from small towns which hitherto were debarred from national bank privileges by the national bank act. About two hundred of these applications have been received, and to-day favorable action was taken on a number of them. A considerable number of state banks have applied for authority to convert themselves into national banks.

#### SUBSIDIARY SILVER COINS. Treasury Will Add \$20,000,000 to the Country's Stock.

NEW YORK, March 16 .- The Washington correspondent of the Times says: "The mints of the United States will be busy for some time to come in undertaking to carry out the provision of the act that has just become law and that permits the secretary of the treasury to add \$20,000,000 to the stock of subsidiary coinage. The authority to coin silver of the smaller denominations has been obtained specifically from time to time, but has been restricted to small amounts, the supporters of the free coinage of silver having systematically resisted the increase of the supply of minor silver. Director of the mint Roberts, in talking about the objects and use fulness of the new act as relating to subsidiary silver coinage said: 'The new monetary act, approved March 14, authorizes an increase of about \$20,000,000 in the stock of subsidiary silver coin. The last authority for the issue of subsidiary silver was given by a joint resolution, approved July 22, 1876, in preparation for the resumption of specie payments. It authorized the issue of an amount which, together with the fractional paper currency outstanding, should at no time exceed \$50,000,000. June 9, 1879, the act providing for the redemption of subsidiary silver lawful money was passed and forthwith our old quarters, dimes and halves, which had been driven to the West Indies and South America by our paper money, began to return. They were presented for redemption until the treasury held over \$30,000,000. In this way the \$50,000,000 limit was exceeded, for the treasury officials paid this stock out in the regular course of business until it was practically all absorbed. The present stock in the country thus reached about \$80,000,000. Under the new law it may be \$100,000,000, and bullion purchased under the Sherman act may be oined. The new authority was sorely needed, and will scarcely suffice for the growing needs of the country more than

### Treasury Statement.

five or six years more.'

WASHINGTON, March 16. - To-day's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of \$170,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balances, \$156,781,-318; gold, \$96,245,197.

## ALI FERROUH BEY'S WORRY.

All Turks Find the Yoke of Moslem Heavy When They Go 'Abroad.

WASHINGTON, March 16 .- Ali Ferrouh people, and almost unanimously they seem Bey, the Turkish minister, who has anwill be an honest, fair, just, good and nounced his intention of taking his wife wholesome law. I am no postmaster, but out of the capital to the seclusion of a high-walled suburban home, is not the only good laws and believe that the effort to Turk whose mission abroad has been rendered painful through the religious and social customs of Moslem concerning women. Sheriff Pasha, the Porte's minister to Sweden, was unusually fortunate in that his wife was an Egyptian princess who was not bound by the inexorable laws of the harem. But Saaduliah Pasha, the Ottoman ambassador to Vienna, found the yoke of Moslem bitter indeed, or this poor man was driven to suicide by separation from his family; and a Mohammedan's family is his dearest possession in this earthly life.

Saaduliah Pasha had been the Sultan's representative at the court of Vienna for twenty years. In all that time he had seen his wife and children only now and then, The prohibition of the Sulton forbidding his diplomatic servants to take their wives with them was carried to excess in hi case. The spouse of Saaduliah was taken ill and it was feared she would die. The husband asked for leave of absence to go to Constantinople. Permission was with-held and Saaduliah's heart was broken. He put an end to his life and his troubles at

This tragedy was not without effect or the heart of the Sultan. Hence, when Ali Ferrouh Bey requested Abdul Hamid to permit the ministerial wife to come to Washington the request was granted, but only after Ali Ferrouh Bey had registered a solemn promise that the change of residence would not in any way infringe the sanctity of the custom pertaining to the invisibility of the Turkish woman's face. Washington rejoiced over having a real Turkish harem, especially as it was understood that the Oriental lady would receive members of her own sex in the harem. The arrival of the harem was looked for with keen anticipation. But with all his other troubles the pol-

ished Turkish diplomat did not count on vulgar American curiosity. He found that if his wife was to live at all under the restrictions of her home custom every blind in the house would have to be drawn. This was particularly unfortunate, as the lady is not in the best of health and positively requires a little air and sunshine. But there was found to be no hope of these without risk of the camera fiend and of being stared at by the rude eyes of the vulgar. Such are the causes which have moved the minister to try to secure some quiet suburban home, around whose grounds he can erect a high wall, behind which his wife can take a garden walk and catch a glimpse of the blue sky. He is having a exceedingly difficult time of it, however, as people who have houses to lease are averse to high walls being built around them. It will be fortunate for Ali Ferrouh Bey if the Sultan does not hear of his quandary and order him to return the madame to her comfortable and secluded home in Stam-

Persia to Send a Minister. WASHINGTON, March 16 .- The State Department has been notified that the Persian government is about to sent a minister to Washington. For ten years this post has been vacant, the incumbent leaving in dudgeon owing to the merciless ridicule heaped upon him by the American paragrapher on account of his queer name-Hadji Hassan Gooli Khan, with a of moons before anything dramatic is done half dozen additional syllables. The de partment has not been notified in advance of the name of the new minister.

> A Quarrel with History. New York Sun.

Louisiana purchase. What will our Demo-cratic friends say that that? Will they be sity, "expansion is poor policy," Thus do

and object to the policy but for which there

WOMAN SENT TO JAIL.

Mrs. Duell Refuses to Account for Goods She Bought on Credit.

KANSAS CITY, March 16 .- Judge John F. Phillips, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day issued an order committing Mrs. Charlotte A. Deull, of Garden City, Kan., to jail for contempt of the referee of bankruptcy. The court's order instructs that she shall remain in jail until she accounts for \$5,000 worth of goods which she secured on credit for her general merchandise store at Garden City. Mrs. Deuil bought \$10,000 worth of goods for her store between July and December, 1899. In Deember last she failed in business and took advantage of the bankrupt act. Ex-Governor T. T. Crittenden was appointed referee and required her to make a statement of what become of her goods. In her statement she left \$5,106 unaccounted for Mr. Crittenden could secure from her no clear statement of her case, and was forced to have her taken before Judge Phillips for

Mrs. Duell would make no definite answer to the questions of the judge. She denied that any of the goods had been spirited away. She had deposited no money in the bank. She kept no book accounts, and she would make no explanations. Mrs. Deull was ordered to be committed to jail in Bates county, Missouri.

#### WILL FIGHT FOR A SEAT

GENERAL WHEELER DETERMINED NOT TO BE SHUT OUT OF HOUSE.

Says He Will Make a Demand for Recognition When His Resignation from the Army Is Accepted:

WASHINGTON, March 16.-Gen. Joseph stopping at the Arlington. In the absence of Secretary Root he reported formally to Adjutant General Corbin, thus complying with the order from the Department which brought him from Manila to Washington. The general was in the uniform of a brigadier general of the volunteer army. He looked the picture of health; better than when he left Washington for Manila. gave General Corbin a brief description of the conditions in Luzon when he left. He insisted that the war was over and that nothing more was to be done except to run down a few guerrillas and irregulars. There was difficulty in this work, he said, and there was danger, too, but its prosecution was not "war." Ambuscades were frequent and annoying, and it was not easy to tell whether the hidden force was strong or weak; three men had been taken for a company in some cases. The general said the American troops are doing splendid work there. They are sound and healthy and in quite as good shape as they would be at iome, engaged in similar service. This was owing, in a measure, to the excellent care for their men exhibited by officers and to the watchful precautions of the staff of the

resignation had been accepted by the Presdent he intended to make the issue as to his right to a seat in the House as a representative from Alabama. He says the is sue will not be one for the decision of Speaker Henderson. He will present himself at the bar of the House and ask to be sworn in. As he understood the rules, the speaker will have no option, but must submit the matter to the House. General Wheeler was confident the decision would be in his favor, though he realized there might be some delay, owing to a reference of his case to the committee on elections. At the conclusion of his interview with General Corbin General Wheeler went over to the White House, his purpose being to secure speedy action on his resignation. is learned that such action has been withheld by the President only to legalize Gen. Wheeler's traveling expenses and per diem up to the moment of his arrival in Wash-

General Wheeler was with the President some time. On leaving the White House he said his resignation had not yet been accepted, but he expected a decision would be reached within a few days.

## ALL QUIET IN SONORA

Yaquis and Mexicans Resting-Two Americans Killed in Battle.

EL PASO, Tex., March 16.-George W. Vaughan, superintendent of the Hermosilla Mining Company, is in the city from lower Sonora. Mexico. He says that just at this time the Yaqui Indians are quiet and the Mexican soldiers are also quiet. Vaughan reports that a young American prospector named Bostwick, who for three months has been a prisoner in the hands of the Yaquis, has been released, and that he returned to Hermosilla last Tuesday. Bostwick said the Indians have no idea of surrendering. They are well armed and number not more than two thousand. Bostwick was not mistreated by the Indians and did not know why he was released. He was simply led to the outskirts of the camp and told to go. Vaughan says General Torres is friendly o Americans, and that the only two Amercans killed by Mexican soldiers were fighting with the Yaquis and were slain during

## CONFESSED A DEFICIT.

Chamberlain, of Elmira, N. Y., Is Short in His Accounts.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 16.-Frank E. Bundy, who for the past six years has occupied the office of chamberlain of this city and for three years previous was clerk in the chamberlain's office, has voluntarily confessed a deficit of over \$30,000 in his

Mr. Bundy was the Democratic candidate for mayor and was defeated at the charter election, March 6. At the first meeting of aggregate 3,729,291 bu, against 4,187,824 last the Republican Council following the election a committee was appointed to inves- 3,941,874 in 1898, 5,939,318 in 1897, and 1,802,939 tigate the chamberlain's books. Bundy went to Frederick Collins, the attorney for his bondsmen, and confessed to being short the same period a year ago, and 126,537,000 n his accounts over \$30,000. James B. Rath- in 1897-98. one, one of the bondsmen, has taken charge of the chamberlain's office on behalf of the other bondsmen.

# SERMONS BY 'PHONE.

An Ohio Preacher to Adopt an Elkhart Pastor's Plan.

COLUMBUS, O., March 16.-Rev. H. H. Barbour, pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city, proposes to dispense his sermons to those who are unable to attend services at the church by telephone The church has been wired by the Citizens' Telephone Company, and as soon as their lines are in operation Dr. Barbour will cause a big transmitter to be hung on the front of the gallery, which will supply as many private lines as are connected with Dr. Barbour explained that in this way the members of the church can stay at home and hear all the service, including singing, prayers and the sermon

#### He Had Justice. Chicago Post.

case of Captain Oberlin M. Carter, but as a result, the fact stands out promi nently that he was given every chance and that money and influence availed him naught. He has had justice—no more and

BUSINESS NOT AFFECTED

NEW FINANCIAL MEASURE HAS NOT SHOWN AN INFLUENCE.

Fading Importance of Movement-Increase in Cotton Cloth

Prices-Iron and Steel.

NEW YORK, March 16 .- R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade to-morrow will say: The new monetary act, which was signed and took effect on Wednesday, has not affected business perceptibly as yet. Designed as a barrier against future harm, it was by some expected to have immediate influence through provisions regarding bank circulation. While \$2,100,000 will be added to New York circulation, the increase thus far indicated will be mainly interior, affecting the chief monetary centers only by lessening reliance upon them when more currency is wanted. The grain movement is fading in importance. Corn exports have been in two weeks only 5,497,-102 bushels, against 7.126.553 last year, though prior to March 132,982,623 bushels were exported, against 99,854,984 last year, The wheat movement is falling behind rather less than it has been in recent weeks, owing partly to large Pacific shipments. Atlantic exports in two weeks have been 3,009,454 bushels, flour included, against 6,229,487 last winter, and Pacific exports 2,-566,677 bushels, against 1,427,376 bushels last year. The price advanced 1%c for the week, and corn advanced 21/4c.

St. Louis offers to excite new confidence in higher prices for iron have not had the desired effect. While various markets are called stronger, not a quotation was advanced, but tank plates at Pittsburg are a shade lower at 2c. Eastern grey forge has sold there in considerable quantity at \$20.50 against \$21 for local forges; Southern No. 1 foundry is selling here at \$22.75, against \$23.50 for Northern No. 1, and bessemer pig small lots are obtainable at Pittsburg at Many large contracts are mentioned as in prospect, but not one is closed except a structural contract for the government

printing office. It is not strange that higher prices have been asked for most cotton goods, with the market for raw cotton higher than it has been since Jan. 10, 1893, and the break in its price did not go far enough to change the situation. With print cloths at 31/20 against 4.06c early in 1893, standard and Southern sheetings 4c to 4c lower, and ginghams 1c lower than in 1893, the mills would be asking more if they had not taken arge supplies of cotton before the rise in February

Sales of wool have been only 7,323,500 ounds in two weeks. Manufacturers have such supplies that they buy only to piece out for special wants, and the best dealers report that a yielding of 1 cent would be quired in order to effect sales. Quotations are really nominal for lack of transactions The mills are still producing great quantitie of goods without buying wool. Prices of leading goods have not declined, but others, both plain and fancy, are somewhat

The yielding in satin leather has led to onsiderable sales of men's shoes at 21/20 decline, but the concessions recently made in boots by makers who held old stocks of eather are now refused, and it is claimed hat transactions in hemlock and oak sole have been larger than at any time since

November. Failures for the week have been 198 in the Inited States, against 189 last year, and 23 in Canada, against 30 last year.

A FEW SOFT SPOTS.

But Trade Generally Is on Firm Prices

and in Large Volume. NEW YORK, March 16 .- Bradstreet's tonorrow will say: Trade advices are, as a whole, cheerful, and the strength of values is apparently unabated, though some soft spots present themselves. A prominent feature this week has been the increase in strength of values of farm products, nearly all the cereals, pork products and cotton advancing, while materials for manufacture and the products thereof have generally remained steady or unchanged. The government report on the quantity of corn in farmers' hands showed a smaller supply than expected, and quite an outbreak of speculative interest occurred, sympathized in by wheat, and both cereals reached the highest point touched on the crop of 1899. Liquidation on the advance brought about some reduction in prices, growing wheat crop advices proving rather depressing as whole, and the statistical position re-

maining as bearish as pointed out in these columns last week. The close finds quotations above those of a week ago. The cotton-goods market has strengthened and a number of advances are reported this week, but, except at Western distributing centers, the business done has been rather smaller than for some time past, Though quiet, the iron and steel situation Less is heard about shaded quotations, tel though, on the other hand, the volume of business has not been very large. Some low-grade pig iron has been moved at concessions. By the taking of orders for Bessemer pig at Pittsburg this week the entire production for the first half of the year in that district has been placed. Southern iron advices are of steady prices and rather more inquiry on export account. Except immediately in Chicago, where the dleness of many thousands of men has

kindred trades, the Western iron situation seems a strong one. Reports of coming activity in railroad building multiply, but it is possible that a false construction may be put upon the reports that 50,000 miles of new road are projected. The heaviest mileage ever built was in 1887, when less than 13,000 miles were constructed, and it is of course safe to say that nothing like as large a total will be built this year as is reported projected, more particularly as new railroad building now will be largely a matter of extensions of existing lines rather than

made business dull in the machinery and

the building of new roads. Wheat (including flour) shipments for the week aggregate 2,727,450 bu, against 4,208,758 last week, 4,114,046 in the corresponding week of 1899, 3,678,056 in 1898, 1,629,-434 in 1897, and 1,592,123 in 1896. Since July 1 the exports of wheat aggregate 141,306,836 ou, against 175,225,741 last year, and 172,620,-576 in 1897-98. Corn exports for the week week, 4,211,326 in this week a year ago in 1896. Since July 1 corn exports aggregate 149,444,129 bu, against 121,453,963 during

Business failures in the United States for the week number 190, as compared with 189 last week, 205 in this week a year ago, 233 in 1898, and 231 in 1897.

This Week's Bank Clearings.

NEW YORK, March 16 .- The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended March 16, with the percent-

age of increase and de-	crease as	omp
with the corresponding	week last	year:
New York	1,010,668,795	Dec
Boston	112,594,040	Dec
Chicago	128,341,856	
Philadelphia	62,802,780	Dec
St. Louis	30,388,304	
Pittsburg	26,127.875	Dec
Baltimore	24,832,506	Dec
San Francisco	19,271,173	Inc
Cincinnati	16,013,300	Inc
Kansas City	12,631,143	Inc
New Orleans	10,899,747	Inc.
Minneapolis	9,796,981	Inc.
Detroit	7,562,477	Inc
Cleveland	10,838,434	Inc
Louisville	7.920,500	Dec
Providence	5,759,700	Dec
Milwaukee	6,014,726	Inc
St. Paul	4,100,836	Dec
Buffalo	4,611,182	Inc
Omaha	5,761,220	Inc.
Indianapolis	5,370,767	Inc
Columbus O	4.310.700	Dec

994,934 Inc. . 39.4 otals, United States. \$1,611,026,647 Inc. . 12.4

Evansville, Ind

It has taken a long time to settle the